

JORDAN TIMES

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The Jordan Times is published twice weekly Monday and Wednesday. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

The region waits

THE EXPECTANT MOOD with which Iranians have greeted the return of the Ayatollah Khomeini, discussed in this space yesterday, and the implications of his announced intention to form an Islamic republic, are also being felt in other parts of the Middle East. The "Islamic revival" symbolised by Khomeini (and now the fashionable subject of lurid speculation in the Western press) is not a development which the countries of this region can greet with total equanimity.

But their concern stems as much from the fact that Khomeini is such an unknown quantity, and that his proposed Islamic republic has no apparent prototype, as from any fears that Iran's religio-revolutionary fervour must necessarily sweep all the other states of the region along in its wake. It is the political, and not the religious, implications of Khomeini's return which are being most closely watched.

One aspect of reactions to the events in Iran has been the reappearance of a powerful animus in the non-Muslim world against Islam itself. The same commentators who are prepared to slander and defame a faith felt and lived by hundreds of millions around the world would be offended in the extreme if, say, Christianity were to be equated only with Belfast, Jonestown or the rightist gunmen of Beirut.

This is not to say that Shi'ite rulers of Iraq, who once expelled Khomeini, or the officially atheistic Soviet Union, which harbours a huge Muslim minority, or the mostly Sunni Gulf states, with their growing immigrant populations, are not apprehensive about the possible ramifications of militant Shi'ite rule in Tehran or Qom.

But this apprehensiveness extends to all Iran's neighbours—notably Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan—in the way that any revolutionary development would do in an inherently unstable region with yawning social, ethnic and economic contradictions. It is not solely an Islamic phenomenon. And to let it become so is to play into the hands of those who are anxious to see this region fall into division and disarray.

It is thus worth noting that the Israelis are already fanning the embers with pernicious admonitions that "there is now a real danger that the Middle East...will be destabilised by a pan-Muslim movement of religious fanatics just as peace seemed to be around the corner." Such tendentious stridency should serve as warning enough that our true response to the changing realities in our region must be, as Syria and Iraq are epitomising, a renewed commitment to the course of unity.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Thursday expressed astonishment that the Egyptian press, "among all the world's information media," is opposing the unification moves being taken by Syria and Iraq "as though there is a full coordination between the Egyptian and Israeli press in this respect!"

The newspaper says that in one day the Cairo daily Al Akhbar wrote about alleged repressive manifestations in these two Arab countries, while the weekly Akher Sa'a talked also about alleged differences between the two Syrian and Iraqi Baath party wings. The Israeli radio was quick to reproduce the Egyptian press commentaries in full.

"Is this a return to the last phases of the Arab rule in Spain? Or is it another manifestation of Arab decline in the twentieth century, that joins Egypt and Israel in one string? Al Ra'i bitterly asks.

AL DUSTOUR finds it difficult to speculate much on the decision President Jimmy Carter will take by the weekend to determine the best way of getting out of the blind alley into which the Middle East peace process has entered.

It says what attracts attention is that White House spokesman Jody Powell on Wednesday ruled out any invitation to President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin to hold a new summit unless a certain amount of flexibility was shown by the two countries, so that the U.S. president would not waste his and the others' time and raise false hopes. This is so, the paper says, particularly as such a decision is usually preceded by reports from the authorities concerned including one which Mr. Alfred Atherton has prepared on his unsuccessful mission in the area.

There is no doubt that what Mr. Powell has said shrouds President Carter's expected decision with more vagueness, because a call to another Camp David was the remaining possibility following the failure of both Mr. Cyrus Vance and Mr. Atherton. Al Dustour thinks that the situation in Iran and any possible future developments there will effect the nature of that decision and probably would lead to its postponement. The newspaper suggests that a more apt decision is to bring back the whole issue to the world forum where the United States, the Soviet Union, the European community and the Arab participants would be able to make a just and comprehensive peace and "tame" Israel into accepting it.

This requires a courageous step on the part of Jimmy Carter.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by Clara Metzgerian. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and during regular hours in the afternoon.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "Au hazard Balthazar", at 7:30 p.m. French version with Arabic subtitles.

At Art Gallery of Ministry of Culture and Youth

Jordanian artist exhibits product of eight years' work in Germany

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN—Employing a unique style called "mixed technique", Mohammad Mustafa, one of Jordan's repatriated artists, is exhibiting some 40 art works Saturday at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibit is a collection of works he's produced over the last eight years in Germany.

"I'd like to show the people how I've improved," he told the Jordan Times in an interview. "I think one can see a marked technical improvement over this period."

Since 1968, Mr. Mustafa has held about 90 exhibitions in Europe, mainly in West Germany, France and Poland, where he has made his "mixed technique" style well known.

"I use different techniques individually, like oil, pastel, ink, pencil and spray paint," he explained, "but I prefer to use the mixed technique, which involves a combination of these different media. It's difficult, takes imagination and is a challenge."

A natural inclination when viewing Mr. Mustafa's works is to begin analysing the parts in the composition. "The person who sees these pictures has to really study them," he explained. "You really have to pick them apart to discover what's there. It's a bit like a puzzle, artistically speaking. They cannot be digested quickly. And every day one will discover something new."

Mohammad Mustafa's themes centre around people, reflecting their desires, moods, joys, fates and dreams. Being of Palestinian origin, he particularly wishes to express their feelings. However, he explained: "If you speak of one group or nationality only it's too limited. You have to include everyone. We are not the only people who have lost their rights and lands."

By reflecting the feelings of a world citizen, so to speak, he hopes to convey a more universal feeling and show the situation on a larger scale.

In line with his mixture of techniques, Mr. Mustafa's works also combine the abstract with realism. This he attributes to the mixture of his oriental mentality with his European training. "I learned realism in Jordan in my early years; the abstraction I learned in Germany."

Born at Malha, a village near Jerusalem, in December 1944 he became a refugee at the age of four. His family moved to Ramallah where he remained until 1963.



Untitled work by Mohammad Mustafa.



Untitled work by Mohammad Mustafa using mixed technique on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth.



Mohammad Mustafa views a work dedicated to the Year of the Child.

He completed his studies at the

art college in 1968 and then moved to Hamburg to study graphics for two years. After this he returned to Wupperthal for a two-year course in photography and reproduction.

In the meantime he became a member of the Professional Union of Artists in Nord Rhein Westfalen, rising to a leadership position in the organisation.

He returned to Jordan about six months ago with his German wife and twin teenage daughters. Mr. Mustafa is now head of the technical staff in the printing department at the Royal Scientific Society and plans to remain in Jordan. He also intends to continue with his art work.

"I was very pleased to see that art in Jordan has progressed in many ways," he said. "It is not possible to compare the art of Europe to that of Jordan because they have a long history and many artists to draw from. But here in Jordan we are beginning with great enthusiasm. If we get support, I think we will arrive."



Venus from the 20th Century depicts the contrast between Mona Lisa, representing the pinnacle of art, and the degradation of today.

Prime minister announces new projects for Zarqa

AMMAN, Feb. 1 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran today discussed with officials from the Zarqa District and heads of municipal councils various public services in their areas and explained the government's policy in carrying out different projects.

The government, Mr. Badran said, has worked out a plan for expanding medical services in the district including the construction of a medical city, the opening of seven medical health centres and the establishing of a comprehensive health centre at the Bireh sub-district.

The Health Ministry 1979 budget, amounting to JD 14 million, which is double that of last year, will enable it to carry out the new projects within a comprehensive medical plan for the country, the prime minister said.

In a drive to curb pollution, he said a sewerage system will soon be constructed in the city of Zarqa, and also several roads will be built to connect villages surrounding the city.

The prime minister said the government is also concerned with constructing schools in the district and will be extending support to sports activities. In this con-

nexion, the prime minister said it was decided to grant the Zarqa municipal council JD 10,000 for the maintenance and expansion of a sports ground at the city's Janna's quarter.

In connection with state-owned land, the prime minister said special committees are currently studying cases where several buildings had been set up on such land and the government will by no means condone any encroachment on state property.

In his meeting with the officials Mr. Badran also spoke about the government's policy to increase fuel quotas to Zarqa, and announced the government's decision to increase allocations to the Zarqa Municipality by JD 72,614 to help it carry out public services.

During the meeting the prime minister also announced a government grant of JD 8,000 to charitable societies in the district of Zarqa and expressed the government's willingness to support child centre's projects.

The Prime Minister also heard various views from the officials and heads of municipal councils and received their requests for the improvement of public services.



Marlyn Monroe by Mohammad Mustafa using mixed technique. (Photos by Aida Mardini)

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Jordan Weekly

Calender

(Week of Feb. 2 - 8)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: An exhibition of British medical journals is on display at the British Council Library Reading Room. The display, which ends on Feb. 7, can be seen during regular library hours.

SUNDAY, February 4: The British Council presents an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by Clara Metzgeropian. The exhibition will be open in the hall from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, and during normal office hours in the afternoon. The exhibition ends on Feb. 8.

SATURDAY, February 3: An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Aim Wiegand is on display at the American Centre. The exhibition can be visited daily except Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ending on Feb. 10.

SUNDAY, February 4: The Department of Culture and Arts presents a painting exhibition by Mohammad Moustafa at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition opens at 10:00 p.m. and continues daily till Feb. 11.

MONDAY, February 5: A week long exhibition of photos depicting the cities of Novgorod and Pskov in the U.S.S.R. is on display at the Soviet Cultural Centre during regular hours.

TUESDAY, February 6: The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition entitled "Photography as Documentation" opening today at 5:00 p.m. and running until Feb. 10. The exhibition presents a survey of contemporary art in West Germany. Opening hours are 9:00 to 12:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

FILMS

on display at the **FRIDAY, February 2:** The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Robert Bresson entitled "An hazard Balthazard" (1966) starring Anne Wiazemsky, Francois Laforgue, Nathalie Joyant and Walter Green. The film is in black and white, French version with subtitles in Arabic. Curtain is at 7:30 p.m. and it will be repeated at the same time on Saturday and Sunday.

At the Soviet Cultural Centre, a repeat of the film "We Will Till Monday," an educational feature, is showing at 4:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 6: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a film about a hero of the Second World War entitled "The Strong in Spirit" at 6:00 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

TUESDAY, February 6: The French Cultural Centre presents two documentaries at 7:30 p.m. about life in the oceans. The first is by Jacques Cousteau entitled "La glace et le feu" (French version), and the second is "La planete bleue" (Arabic version).

Soviet, Jordanian aides bilateral ties discuss

AMMAN, Feb. 1 (JNA): The visiting Head of the Near East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Oleg Grinevsky today met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hissam Khubeis the latest Middle East developments and further prospects of Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. The meeting was held by the Soviet Ambassador Jordan Rafeek Nishanov. Grinevsky arrived here yesterday on a visit in his current tour of the region.

Hijaz Railway committee reviews tender offers

MASCUS, Feb. 1: The committee for the Hijaz Railway is meeting here today to tender bids for a feasibility study of the project. The meeting is attended by the under-secretary of the Jordanian Ministry of Labour Mr. Hashem Al-Shehri, the under-secretary of the Syrian Ministry of Transport, under-secretary of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,965	6.550	6.560	6.550
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	916	14.300	—	14.320
Jordan Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5.000	1,155	—	—	17.250
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	183	1.750	1.780	1.750
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	2,496	1.040	1.060	1.040
Jordan Mining Co.	JD 1.000	95	0.950	0.960	0.950
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	255	—	—	1.340
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1.000	681	0.920	0.940	0.930
Bank of Jordan	JD 5.000	471	7.250	7.400	7.250
Jordan Development Bank	JD 1.000	250	1.250	—	1.250
Jordan National Bank	JD 5.000	730	7.260	7.350	7.300
Jordan Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	730	—	0.740	0.730
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1.000	71	0.710	—	0.710

Total volume traded, Thursday, Feb. 1 JD 9,998

Total number of shares traded: 5,425

Par value	Volume traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5.000	78	15	5.225
	JD 5.000	123	24	5.160
	JD 5.000	30	6	5.050
	JD 5.000	25	5	5.080

Total volume traded: JD 256

Accelerator to launch nuclear research at U. of J.

By Alan Martin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--Paving the way for nuclear research in Jordan, the Physics Department at the University of Jordan is now adding a five million electron volt (MeV) Van de Graaff accelerator to its collection of research tools. With this new machine, researchers in the kingdom will be able to perform a variety of highly sophisticated and accurate analyses with applications in nuclear physics, chemistry, medicine, biology, geology and agriculture.

The accelerator, purchased from the American manufacturer, High Voltage Engineering Corp., is a gift from the German government to the university.

"This accelerator is perhaps the biggest research machine Jordan will get for several years," Dr. Issa Shabani, acting Chairman of the Physics Department said. "It is a medium sized accelerator but the biggest of the one-belt, single-terminal machines."

The idea to acquire the accelerator actually began a number of years ago. Dr. Issa Khubeis, Chairman of the Physics Department, told the Jordan Times in an interview that when he came to the university 14 years ago to establish the Physics Department, one of his main aims was to have research facilities at the university level.

"From my experiences in Europe and the United States I felt a machine like this Van de Graaff was one of the most suitable for research, mainly because of its versatility. At that time, of course, such a machine was just a dream," he noted, "because of the cost and personnel needed to operate it."

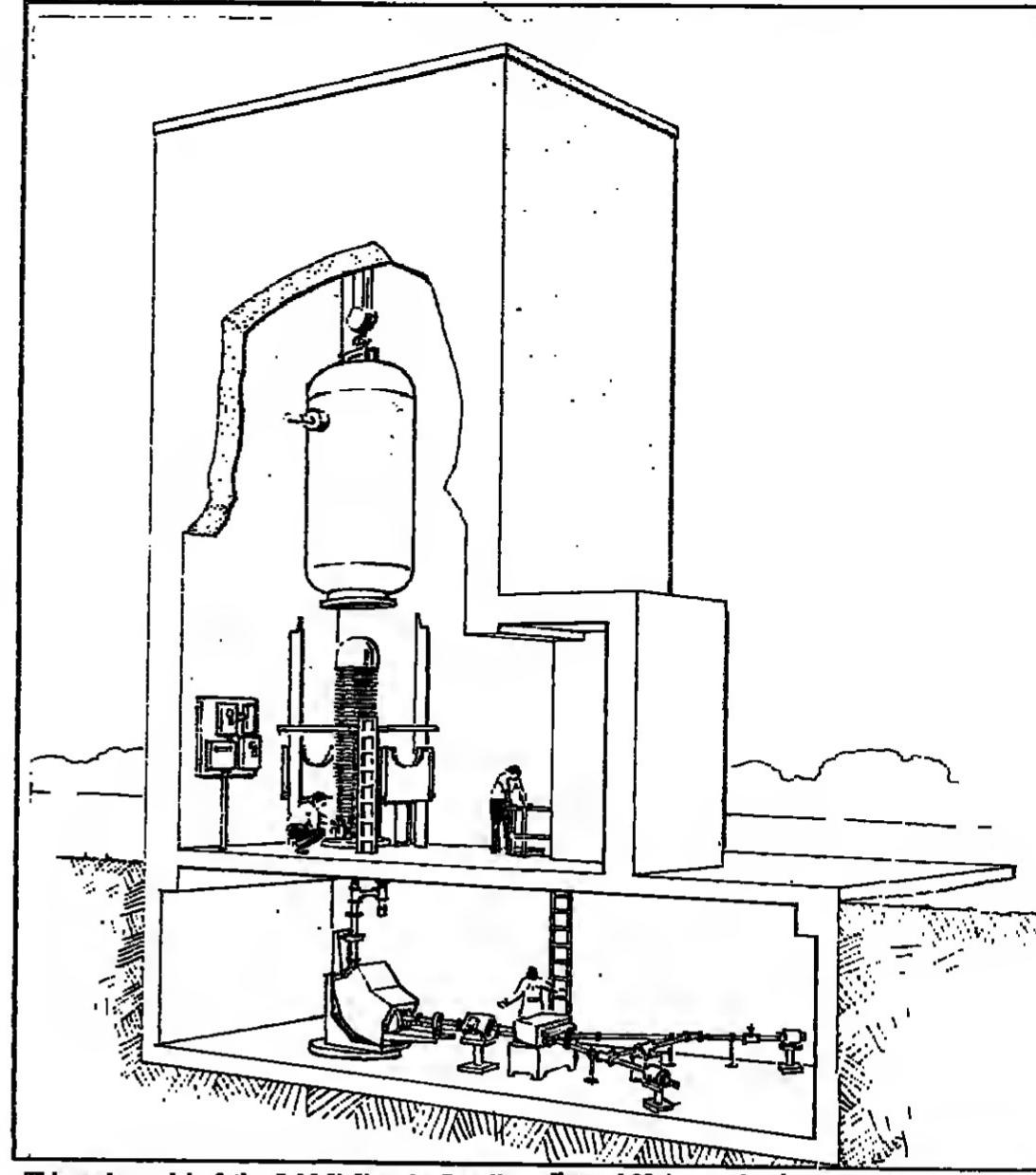
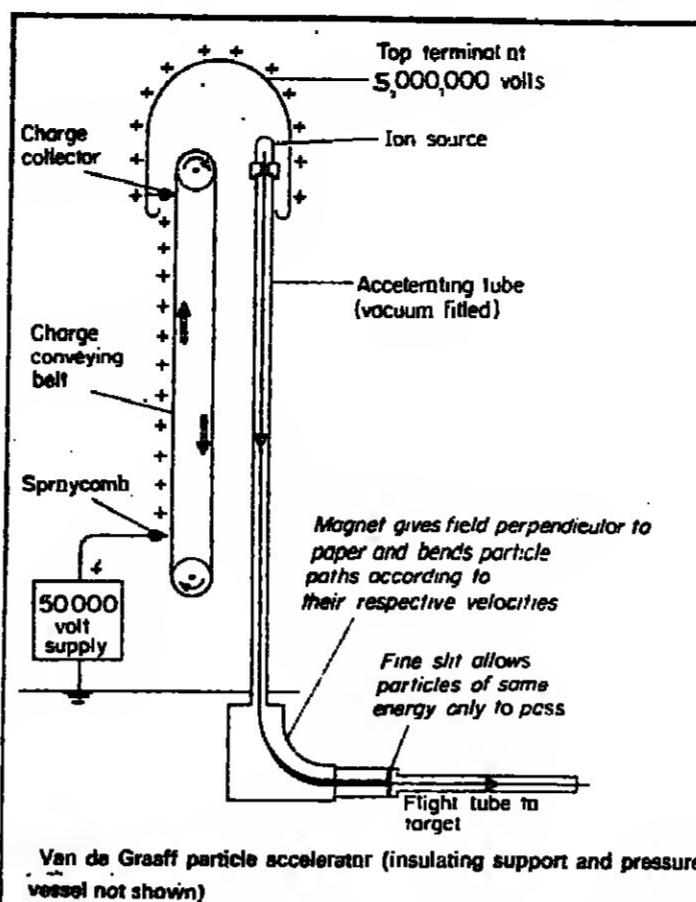
The university submitted the project to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with a request for financial aid to purchase a smaller machine. UNESCO, however, refused saying it did not sponsor atomic projects in general and, in principle, was concerned with education not research.

"So we began working on other possibilities," Dr. Khubeis said. "One of those prospects was the Germans. We asked the German government if it was possible to get help in setting up our research facilities."

Research machines have certain infrastructural requirements. It is necessary to have either a mechanical or electrical workshop for producing and repairing machinery. "The Germans agreed to finance a mechanical workshop and operate a training programme for our people here and in Germany. They sent people here as advisors and we sent some people to Germany to be trained in fine mechanics. Six people have already been trained, some for four years and some for two. They are now on the job in the workshop doing excellently," he said.

After setting up the workshop, the German government's aid organisation, the Bundes Ministerium fur Zusammenarbeit, agreed to provide the university with four large research instruments: an electron microscope, a nuclear magnetic resonance machine, a helium liquifier and a Van de Graaff accelerator.

The electron microscope, the first in Jordan, was delivered two years ago and is being used in the university's Biology Department. The nuclear magnetic resonance machine is operating in the Chemistry Department. The helium liquifier, a machine capable of going to very low temperatures (around absolute zero Kelvin), was delivered but then returned for repairs because it had been damaged during shipment. The accelerator was delivered about nine months ago and is pre-



This scale model of the 5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator being set up at the University of Jordan shows the high voltage terminal in the centre of the ground floor room with the pressure chamber suspended overhead. Below ground the beam is diverted 90 degrees by the analysing magnet and diverted into two channels by a switching magnet. At the end of the channels or tubes are quadrupole lens systems for accurately focussing the beam on a target.

sently waiting for the completion of the building.

"We expect the building to be finished in about six months," Dr. Khubeis said. "It will take another six months to install the machine. So it should be operating in a year's time."

The building is being constructed by Bustami Contracting Company, a Jordanian firm. The cost, JD 170,000, is being financed by the University of Jordan. The accelerator will be assembled by a team of experts from High Voltage in cooperation with a team from the university.

One of the prime applications of the accelerator, he said, will be for research on some of the rare elements in Jordan. "We will be investigating all the elements in the ores of Jordan, for instance in phosphates, potash, copper and any others which are locally available. With this machine we can identify the type and quantities of elements in a sample better than any geologist."

By using a technique called proton induced X-ray analysis (pixy), a method unique to the accelerator, scientists can identify elements to an accuracy of one part per million while chemical analyses, at best, can only get 300 to 200 parts per million. So in analysis work the accelerator will be very useful. For medicine, researchers will be able to study tissue and cancer problems. Nuclear physicists will be able to perform trace element analyses. Chemists and geologists can map chemical and mineral structures and so on.

The nuclear accelerator operation is based on the principle of the Van de Graaff generator, a simple electrostatic device which one learns about in basic physics.

In this machine there are seven channels, as the switching magnet diverts the beam into seven different channels or tubes.

"At first we will only have two channels," he said, "but in the future we will expand our projection." The reason for starting with only two channels is purely financial, Dr. Khubeis explained.

Asked about safety and precautions, Dr. Khubeis said pre-

cautions, Dr. Khubeis said pre-cautions that each channel has all the pipes, magnets and equipment costs about \$40,000.

The total cost of the machine, including some of the accessories was \$500,000. "We bought it in 1974 and the price we paid at that time was the price for 1974. It would cost a lot more nowadays," he said.

Aside from vertical accelerators there are the horizontal models which are actually more common and more advantageous. The horizontal models can reach greater sizes and avoid some prob-

lems found in the vertical models, such as the regular accumulation of dirt on the high voltage parts and part sag and fatigue.

However, the vertical model is ideal for a restricted space as it is more compact. "If we had started from scratch in the designing of the university layout we might have gotten a horizontal one," Dr. Shabani said, "but we just didn't have the space." The building which will house the accelerator is located next to the physics building at the university.

"Many universities in the U.S. have this same accelerator but some have larger ones. If all depends on the energy you want, the projects you want, the staff you have and the money you can get," he said. This machine, he feels, is the most appropriate one for Jordan.

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TODAY'S WEATHER

A gradual drop in temperatures will occur and there will be an increase in low clouds with a chance of scattered showers in the northern regions. Winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba Gulf there will be hazy weather with northerly moderate to fresh winds.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	5	16
Aqaba	10	22
Jordan Valley	11	20
Deserts	4	19

TIME
The World News magazine

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- Labour strikes paralyse Britain.
- In Beirut - Abu Hassan killed.

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Reading is living

The Other Zionism

By I.F. Stone

The following is the second part of an article reprinted from the September 1978 issue of Harper's magazine Harper's 1978.

A question of balance

LOOKING BACKWARD, the basic problem between the two nationalisms was so acute that it would have been miraculous if the moderates had won out and resolved the issue peacefully. The basic question was Jewish immigration, which grew so rapidly after the rise of Hitler in 1933 that the Arabs feared—quite rightly, as it turned out—that they might soon be swamped and become a minority in what they regarded as their own land. They protested that they were being asked to pay the price for persecution of the Jews in Nazi Germany and in Eastern Europe. But from the Zionist point of view, immigration with the rise of Hitler had become a life-or-death question for the Jewish people.

Even before World War II, it became clear that many millions of Jews—indeed, the 6 million who died in the Holocaust—could only be saved by being moved out of Europe before Hitler unleashed the war. The case was stated with passionate eloquence and prophetic vision by the poet Vladimir Jabotinsky, founding father of the Revisionists, the extreme nationalist right wing of the Zionist movement, in his testimony in 1937 before the Royal Commission in London set up under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to investigate the Arab uprising of 1936. Jabotinsky, speaking more truly than he could have known, said the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe were "facing an elemental calamity, a kind of social earthquake." Jabotinsky despaired of "really bringing before you a picture of what that Jewish hell looks like." But, he said, "we have got in save millions." The number might be "one-third of the Jewish race, half of the Jewish race, or a quarter of the Jewish race." And he recognized that "if the process of evacuation is allowed to develop, as it ought to be allowed to develop, there will soon be reached a moment when the Jews will become a majority in Palestine."

This, of course, is what the Arabs feared, and this was the root cause of the Arab uprising that the Peel Commission was set up to investigate. "I have the profoundest feeling for the Arab case," Jabotinsky told the commission. But, he added, "no tribunal has ever had the luck of trying a case where all the justice was on the side of one party and the other party had no case whatsoever." He thought the determining consideration should be "the decisive terrible balance of need." He said there was no question of "ousting the Arabs," but that Palestine "on both sides of the Jordan" could hold many millions more of both Jews and Arabs. He asked for a Jewish state, with rights of unlimited immigration, and argued that the Arabs already had several national states and soon were to have many more. This, in substance, has remained the basic argument of the main-line Zionists to this day. The Palestinian Arabs, in effect, were to bear the burden of the crisis created by Hitler and the unwillingness of the

Western powers, including the United States, to open their doors in time to the doomed masses of European Jewry.

The legacy of the Other Zionism

THE MAJORITY ELEMENTS in Zionism finally adopted the Jewish-state demand of the right-wing revisionists in 1942, at the Biltmore Conference in New York. Even then, as the article on the Biltmore Program in the *Encyclopaedia of Zionism and Israel* explains, "Non-Zionist groups such as the American Jewish Committee regarded the Biltmore Programme as a victory for the extreme Zionist position, since it called for an independent Jewish Palestine rather than the mere lifting of barriers to future Jewish immigration." But only a Jewish state would allow unlimited immigration of Jews: this was the dilemma. At the time the Biltmore Programme was adopted, the Holocaust was still a well-kept secret. The first leak to the outside world, according to Raul Hilberg's monumental and heartbreaking account, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, was picked up by a Swedish diplomat in the Warsaw-Berlin express from a talkative Nazi official in the summer of 1942. But his report was kept secret by his own government. The full dimensions of the catastrophe were not "even imagined." Ms. Hantov writes of the Biltmore Conference, "and most Zionists were thinking and speaking in terms of millions of Jewish refugees after the war."

Even so, resistance to a Jewish state was still a powerful undercurrent in the movement. The vote at the Biltmore was 21 to 4 for the new programme. The four negative votes were cast by Hashomer Hatzair, the Marxist Zionists, who called instead for a binationalist Palestine. They argued that the alternative to binationalism would be partition, and partition would mean war with the Arabs...Evenis soon proved they were right.

Four months before the Biltmore Conference, a group of Zionist dissidents, among them two American Jews, Judah Magnes and Henrietta Szold, founded Ihud (Unity), an organization whose purpose was to establish friendly contact with the Arabs and to work for a binational solution.

Magnes testified for Ihud in 1947 before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine in favour of a binational state. After the United Nations had voted for the partition of Palestine between an Arab and a Jewish state, with economic and other links between them, Magnes pressed for the establishment of a Semite Confederation, including Israel, as a means of preventing the war he saw would result. Again, he was unsuccessful. With the 1948 war and the establishment of a Jewish state, the binational movement came to an end, but not the Other Zionism, which continued to struggle for justice to the Arabs in Israel, as later in the occupied territories, and for Arab-Jewish reconciliation.

Of the Other Zionist pioneers, Smilansky lived to make a last passionate cry for justice to the Arabs shortly before he died in 1953. The occasion was the passage by the Knesset of the Land Requisition Law of 1953, which legalized the expropriation of Arab lands. He wrote:

When we came back to our country after having been evicted 2,000 years ago, we called ourselves "daring" and we rightly complained before the whole world that the gates of the country were shut. And now when they (Arab refugees) dared to return to their country where they lived for 1,000 years before they

were evicted or fled, they are called "militants" and shot in cold blood. Where are you, Jews? Why do we, not at least, with a generous hand, pay compensation to these miserable people?...And do we sin only against the refugees? Do we not treat the Arabs who remain with us as second-class citizens?...Did a single Jewish farmer raise his hand in the parliament in opposition to a law that deprived Arab peasants of their land?...How does it sit solitary, in the city of Jerusalem, the Jewish conscience?

Yet the center of moral gravity in the Zionist movement has moved steadily rightward. It is hard to find any trace of that prophetic ethic and that compassion in Prime Minister Begin. He symbolizes what Hans Kohn, another of the early binationalists and a noted historian of nationalism, once called the moral "double-bookkeeping" that is so widely accepted in modern nationalism everywhere—a twofold scale of moral judgement, defining the same action as right for oneself but wrong in the neighbour." Nothing could point up more the contrast between the Smilansky view and Begin's than a footnote Begin appended to his story of the Deir Yassin massacre in his book *The Revolt: Story of the Irgun*. Begin defends the way the Irgun wiped out the Arab village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem in the 1948 war as a military necessity. He even claims that the Irgun sacrificed the element of surprise to warn the villagers the attack was coming. But in a footnote he notes with undisguised satisfaction that the "wild tales of Irgun butchery" that resulted were so terrifying that Arabs throughout Palestine "were seized with limitless panic and started to flee for their lives. This mass flight soon turned into a mad, uncontrollable stampede. Of the about 800,000 Arabs who lived on the present territory of the state of Israel, only some 165,000 are still living there. The political and economic significance of this development can hardly be overestimated." Neither can Begin's cold-blooded nationalistic calculation.

There is no greater, more fundamental, and longstanding threat to Israel's survival than such an attitude toward the Arabs among whom the Israelis must find a way to live. Despite the changes wrought by thirty years of development and four wars, it is remarkable how little the situation has altered since the days when the Other Zionism was still pleading for a binationalist solution. The choice is still: Either a life in common or a partitioned Palestine. Nothing could more dramatically demonstrate that the same old choice is inescapable than Begin's conduct in office. Though the government he heads controls all of Palestine west of the Jordan, he will not declare the occupied territories part of Israel, lest he thereby transform the present Jewish state into an Arab-Jewish state in which the Arabs might be, or soon become, the majority. Begin is equally unwilling to accept the only just alternative and allow the Palestinians to build a life of their own in the so-called occupied territories. The Arabs fear that he plans instead to encroach on the land left them by expanding Jewish settlements and gradually forcing more Arabs to emigrate.

No matter what the choice, the two peoples must live together, either in the same Palestinian state or side by side in two Palestinian states. But either solution requires revival of the Other Zionism, a recognition that two peoples—not one—occupy the same land and have the same rights. This is the path to reconciliation, and reconciliation alone can guarantee Israel's survival. Israel can exhaust itself in new wars. It can commit suicide. It can pull down the pillars of its neighbours. But it can live only by reviving that spirit of fraternity and justice and conciliation that the Prophets preached, and the Other Zionism sought to apply. To go back and study the Other Zionism is for dissidents like myself to draw comfort in loneliness, to discover fresh sources of moral strength, and to find the secret of Israel's survival.



STUTTGART, West Germany
The average family in West Germany spends roughly D.M. 250 a year on books. Here people visit the Stuttgart new book fair where some of the 40,000 new books of 1978 were on display.

Kids ! Kids ! Kids !

Russian children
enjoy the beach
on a sunny day
(TASS).



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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1979

Your DAILY HOROSCOPE

of the GARRETT-BRIGITTE INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening for you to enjoy yourself at recreations that you have recently come acquainted with. Personal worries can be removed by clear thinking and positive action.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The planets are favorable for a beginning that will bring much better conditions for you. Keep active for best results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuition if unexpected problems come up today. Maintain a cheerful manner in your dealings with others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact good allies and try to have more accord and success in the future. Work hard at a measured pace for best results.

MOON (Mar. 21 to June 22 to July 21) Be sure to take a moment to meditate early in the day so you will have time for recreation later.

JULY 22 to Aug. 21 You are eager to advance in the line of endeavor, and can do so, if you put on your thinking cap. Think constructively.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you carry through with promises you have made and gain the good-will of others. Be more frugal.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Others could be quite demanding now and so could you; but this leads to more vitality, which is good. Strive for happiness.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have to get an early start if you want to complete all those tasks ahead of you. Take treatments to build up your vitality.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Dive into work at must be done early in the day so you will have time for recreation later. Show others you have wisdom.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make better arrangements at home with family members and have greater harmony there. Make plans for the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Personal worries can be removed now by clear thinking and positive action.

Allow your hunches which are accurate now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to help less fortunate persons in their needs and show that you are a humanitarian. Use extreme care in motion.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

either vulnerable. North sequence. Normally, correct declarer would be to duck one round of clubs, but declarer couldn't afford that here—a second club lead would remove his only entry to dummy's diamonds. So declarer won the club in his hand, cashed the king of diamonds and crossed to the ace of clubs.

He cashed the ace of diamonds, but unfortunately the queen did not drop. Now dummy was dead, and there was simply no way for declarer to come to nine tricks. As a matter of fact, the only other trick declarer made was the ace of spades. Down four!

Declarer tackled the right suit, but applied the wrong saying. This was not a time to think of "waste not, want not." With two sure club tricks and a spade, declarer needed only six tricks in the diamond suit. Had he remembered "penny wise, pound foolish," he would have made his contract.

At trick two, declarer should have overtaken the king of diamonds with the ace and continued with high diamonds until the queen was driven out. True, this might have cost an overtrick had the diamond queen been doubleton, but it guaranteed the contract against all distributions of the diamond suit.

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OUT & ABOUT

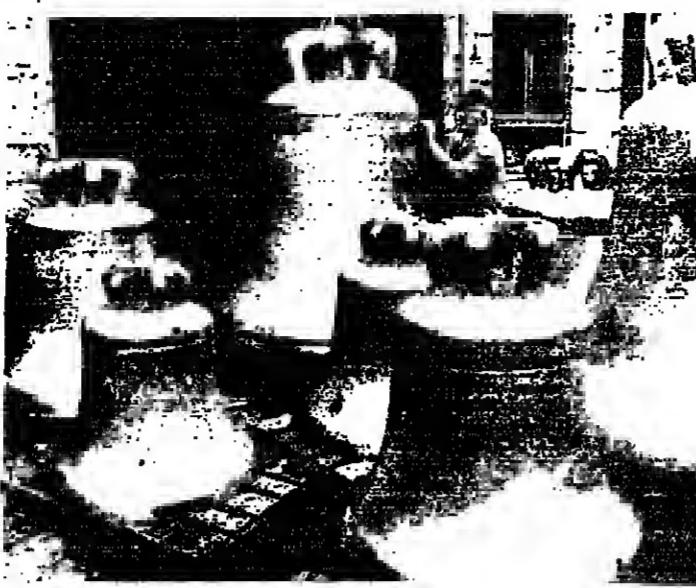
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Bells from Heidelberg



Seven bells installed last year at Strasbourg minster were cast at a foundry in Heidelberg, West Germany. The second-largest was a gift from Roman Catholics in the Freiburg diocese to Strasbourg on the French side of the Rhine to mark the 700th anniversary of the minster. The other six bells were donated anonymously on condition that they too were cast in Heidelberg. (Dad photo)

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KYWAG



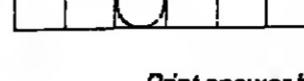
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What'll these kids think of next?

THE LATEST FORM OF "INSANITY!"

1-18

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A "□□□□"

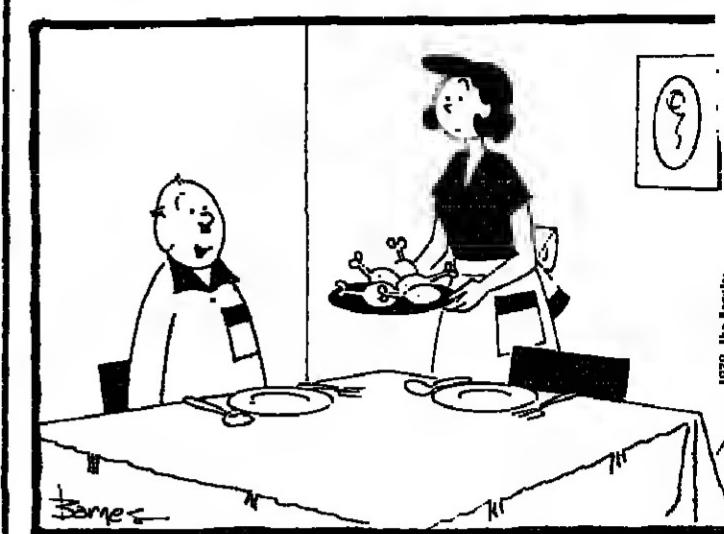
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRUIT SKULK AERATE FENNEL

Answer: It's not right to be abandoned—LEFT!

THE BETTER HALF

By Barr



Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flinstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Radio Theatre
04:00	14:15 Letters
04:30	14:30 Magical Mystery Tour
05:00	15:00 Outside News
05:30	15:15 Outside News
06:00	16:00 News: Commentary
06:30	16:15 Science in Action
07:00	16:30 World Today
07:30	17:00 Weather and Choice
07:45	17:15 Music news
07:50	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:00	18:00 News: News about Britain
08:30	18:30 Radio News
09:00	18:45 News: Reflection
09:15	19:00 Chat
09:30	19:30 Stock Market Report
09:45	19:45 About Britain
10:00	20:00 News: 24 Hours
10:15	20:30 Laura Addison
10:30	21:00 World Radio Club
11:00	21:15 Sarah and Company
11:30	21:45 Network U.K.
12:00	22:00 News: World Today
12:15	22:25 First News
12:45	22:35 Book Choice: Reflections
13:00	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News: Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup; reports/opinion, analysis, questions.
17:00	19:30 VOA Magazine: America, science, culture, letters.
18:00	20:00 Special English news
18:30	20:15 Music USA [JAZZ]
19:00	20:45 News: Current Report
19:30	22:00 News: Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	20:00 News in Arabic
10:00	22:10 Arabic song
10:15	23:00 News in Arabic
10:45	CHANNEL 6
11:00	18:30 News programme
12:00	19:00 News in French
12:45	19:30 News in Hebrew
13:10	20:30 Comedy
13:40	21:10 The Brothers
14:00	22:00 News in English
14:45	22:15 Crown Court

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:10	7:45 Morning show
7:30	7:45 News Bulletin
7:40	7:45 Morning show
10:00	10:00 News Headlines
10:03	10:03 Morning show
10:15	10:15 News in Arabic
11:00	11:00 News headlines
12:00	12:00 Radio drama
12:03	12:03 News in Arabic
12:30	12:30 News in Arabic
13:00	13:00 News in Arabic
13:30	13:30 News in Arabic
14:00	14:00 News summary
14:45	14:45 News in Arabic
15:00	15:00 News in Arabic
15:30	15:30 News in Arabic
16:00	16:00 News in Arabic
16:30	16:30 News in Arabic
17:00	17:00 Centres of Environment
17:30	17:30 News in Arabic
18:00	18:00 News summary
18:03	18:03 Faces and Places
18:30	18:30 Stars serialized
19:00	19:00 News bulletin
19:10	19:10 Music
19:30	19:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
9:15 Cairo	7:30 Aqaba
9:30 Ras Al Khaima, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Agadir	8:55 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)	9:00 Cairo
12:00 London, Medina (SD)	11:30 Frankfurt
12:30 London, Medina (SD)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Paris	13:

Collapse of Andreotti government could lead to general elections

ROME, Feb. 1 (R) — Italy today begins the complex process which will lead to its 41st government since the fall of fascism, following last night's resignation of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. President Sandro Pertini accepted the prime minister's resignation but asked him to stay on as caretaker until his successor is chosen—a task which last year took more than two months.

Mr. Penini must first consult with Italy's two living former presidents, then with leaders of all parties represented in parliament.

On the basis of these talks, which should end on Saturday, he will choose a potential premier and ask him to try to form a government.

Mr. Andreotti is likely to be given the first chance to succeed himself, but if neither he nor any other candidate can resolve the disputes which led to the collapse of his ten-month old administration, general elections will be called.

Mr. Andreotti led a minority Christian democratic government backed in parliament by the communists, socialists, socialist democrats and republicans.

The alliance was forged by late Premier Aldo Moro, who was on his way to parliament to oversee its birth when he was kidnapped on March 16 last year.

It fell apart last Friday when the communists, second largest party in the lower house, accused the Christian democrats of renegeing on their promise of greater con-

sultation in exchange for left-wing support.

The communists renewed their call for cabinet seats in a government of national unity—a demand the Christian democrats, who have ruled alone or in coalition for the last 30 years, have always refused.

The communists are thought to have ended the pact with their traditional enemies because it appeared to be losing them grassroots support and to be bringing them little benefit.

The Christian democrats could muster a majority against the communists in parliament only with the support of the third-placed socialists. A coalition on this basis has ruled Italy several times since the war, most recently in 1974, but seems unlikely at present.

If none of the three leading parties makes concessions, President Pertini could seek a compromise figure acceptable to both left and right.

The alternative is new general elections. All major parties have said they do not want them, recalling that those held in June 1976

produced inconclusive results.

But no Italian parliament since the war has ever run its full five years, and in the absence of the patient skill of Aldo Moro to create another compromise, elections may be the inevitable result of the process which begins today.

But the focus remained on Mr. Deng's comments on the Soviet Union. Yesterday, winding up three days of official engagements in Washington, he took another slap at Moscow.

The United States, Japan, Europe and the Third World, he said, should unite with China against what he called the danger to peace posed

Following call for anti-USSR alliance

Deng begins tour of U.S. industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R) — Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, after calling for a world alliance against the Soviet Union and issuing new indirect warnings to Vietnam, leaves Washington today for a five-day tour designed to show him America's industrial strength.

Mr. Deng, architect of China's economic expansion and drive to the West, will get a firsthand look at the latest production techniques of the auto, aircraft and oil-drilling industries.

All key areas in which China must advance rapidly if it is to reach Mr. Deng's ambitious goal of becoming an advanced industrial power by the year 2000.

The potential of cashing in on such a trade bonanza will not be lost on American executives as they lay on a red-carpet welcome at the various plants Mr. Deng will visit.

But the focus remained on Mr. Deng's comments on the Soviet Union. Yesterday, winding up three days of official engagements in Washington, he took another slap at Moscow.

The United States, Japan, Europe and the Third World, he said, should unite with China against what he called the danger to peace posed

by the Soviet Union.

He said he had told President Carter during their talks: "We must deal in a down-to-earth way with Soviet hegemonism"—China's way of referring to what it feels are Soviet global expansionist ambitions.

The vice-premier said he was not proposing a formal pact, but "a common understanding of the situation and common efforts. They (the Russians) will not be able to disregard the opposition of the people of the whole world." Earlier Mr. Deng called the Soviet Union the cause of all turmoil in the world.

Mr. Deng, both in interviews and in a meeting two days ago with almost the entire U.S. Senate, also issued clear warnings to Vietnam. "We cannot allow Vietnam to run wild everywhere," he told senators. "In the interest of world peace and stability we may be forced to do what we do not like to do."

Senator George McGovern said Mr. Deng's words were reckless and a clear threat of war against Vietnam that risked a wider conflict that could be destructive to China, the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia.

Black leader in Rhodesia's interim government says: Smith's resignation 'vital' for new government

SALISBURY, Feb. 1 (R) — The party of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three black leaders in Rhodesia's interim government, yesterday demanded that Prime Minister Ian Smith withdraw from office when a new government is elected in April.

The bishop's United African National Council (UANC) said Mr. Smith's resignation was vital for the new black-dominated government's chances of winning international acceptance after the April 29 elections.

Mr. Smith won a smashing referendum triumph recently

when the country's whites overwhelmingly approved proposals for a new constitution and one-vote elections. Of 67,838 whites who voted—almost 72 per cent of the registered electorate—57,269 said "yes". 9,805 said "no" and 764 spoiled their ballot papers in protest against the poll being held at all.

But the prime minister's own

plans remained in doubt. Sources inside his Rhodesian Front party said Mr. Smith planned to retire from politics and would not stand in the April election.

But other informed political sources said Mr. Smith would go

only if Britain and the United States backed the interim government's plans for an end to outright white supremacy. Otherwise, the sources said, Mr. Smith would continue in cabinet office under a black prime minister.

But Bishop Muzorewa's council said in a statement that Mr. Smith's withdrawal was needed so that the world would see that he was no longer "running the show."

Council spokesman David Mukome told Reuters: "If Mr. Smith stays on in the national government after the April elections, he will be used as an excuse by the outside world to deny us recognition. And the critics would have a point."

The transitional government aims to set up a national unity coalition after the April ballot in which whites, who make up less than four per cent of the population, would hold up to 28 per cent of cabinet seats—a scheme believed to have been drawn up by Mr. Smith.

If Mr. Smith stays on, he is widely expected to demand the defence portfolio. "He would get defence if he asked for it," said Mr. Mukome, whose party confidently predicts victory in the election. "But his presence there would be justification for continued hostility by the Patriotic Front."

This should involve both the transitional government of Premier Smith and the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Week of informality coupled with tough attitudes

Pope completes overseas trip

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1 (R) — In a triumphant first overseas trip as Pope, John Paul has shown himself to be an inspiring leader with determined views on political questions.

During the seven-day tour of Mexico and the Dominican Republic, the new Pope delighted millions with his warm personality—although displaying tough attitudes.

He demanded an end to social injustice, but at the same time denounced radical actions among priests and insisted clergymen should not try to be political leaders.

As huge, wildly enthusiastic crowds greeted him wherever he went, the 58-year-old Polish Pontiff proved a consummate politician, wooing his audience with jokes and happy informality.

The pattern was followed in the Bahamas, where John Paul made a two-hour stopover while his plane was refuelled for the journey back to Rome. More than 20,000 people waited to greet him at the airport although his plane arrived three hours late, and children sang a Caribbean calypso in his honour.

In a way which other Popes

including Paul VI might have

found difficult, John Paul charmed workers and peasants, made impromptu speeches in halting Spanish, patted heads, picked up little children and donned all sorts of strange headgear presented to him.

The Mexican people clearly showed their religious sentiments despite stern anti-clerical laws first imposed here in the last century after a civil war involving the church.

Because of the laws, cardinals

and bishops who greeted the Pope at airports and in the streets had to wear ordinary clothes rather than their robes.

And when Mexican President

Jose Lopez Portillo welcomed

Pope John Paul on his arrival, he

came by car only after the Pontiff's

plane touched down and left

immediately after he had shaken

hands.

The Pope's tour had been eagerly awaited by the world's 730 million Catholics for his first clear guidance on the church's social and political role.

This question is particularly acute in Latin America, where about 300 million Catholics live,

many in severe poverty. Left-wing priests on the continent have demanded the church take an active part in opposing military governments.

In a series of speeches, John

Paul said the church had to fight

for justice in a Christian way,

eschewing violence, and carrying

its message to both rich and poor,

he said. Priests should be pillars of

unity and not attempt divisive

political leadership.

Some radical churchmen

appeared disappointed with the

Pope's speeches, fearing that by

denouncing political leadership by

priests, Pope John Paul had

robbed the Latin American poor

of their only chance of betterment.

Just what the oil companies

decide to do solve their trans-

portation problem is still anyone's

guess. The variety of ideas does

suggest that they are not short on

methods. The decision, however,

must be made soon, before the

already heavy volume of offshore

traffic becomes too susceptible to

Sumburgh, weather and limited

helicopter passenger space.

Financial times

News-features

Thai premier on way to Britain, U.S.

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (R) — Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanrat leaves for London today on his way to the United States where he is expected to voice Thailand's concern to President Carter over fighting in neighbouring Kampuchea (Cambodia). Kriangsak, accompanied by seven cabinet ministers, will spend three days in Britain for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher beginning the 13-day U.S. visit on Sunday. Thai officials would explain Thailand's neutrality in the Kampuchean conflict to emphasise the improved political climate in his country for American investment. He was also expected to discuss arms supplies to Thailand, the Indochina refugee problem and government's narcotics control efforts with the U.S. administration.

Moroccan official admits part in drug ring

RABAT, Feb. 1 (R) — A police chief in the north Moroccan Mountains admitted in court yesterday that he took part in operations to smuggle hashish out of the country. Ali Bel Soudani, chief of the gendarmerie brigade at Tazra, is one of 10 people facing charges of running a drug smuggling ring which have exported at least 20 tons of hashish in fishing boats to France. Mr. Soudani told the court he helped the smugglers by ensuring roads were not patrolled by gendarmes, and by contacting him by radio and with torch signals at night.

Deng to meet with Japanese premier

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (R) — Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping has talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira during a three-day unofficial visit to Japan next week on his way home from the United States, the Foreign Ministry said today. There is no fixed agenda for the talks. But Japan's relations with China and the Soviet Union would be discussed as well as the situation in Asia, a spokesman said. Mr. Ohira might also convey to Mr. Deng South Korea's visit to contacts with China, which was expressed here this week by a party of South Korean members of parliament.

U.S. economic indicators bring no joy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (R) — The U.S. economy will show mixed signals for a possible recession later this year, according to government statistics issued yesterday. The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators, designed to forecast future economic trends, dropped by 0.5 per cent in December, the second consecutive decline in a row for quick judgement to be made about the state of the economy. But they say two such sizeable declines in succession—the index also dropped by 0.5 per cent in November—signified significant.

UNHCR team, Vietnam to discuss refugees

MANILA, Feb. 1 (R) — A team from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will visit Hanoi soon to discuss control of refugees from Vietnam, diplomatic sources said. They said that they understood that negotiations were underway between the Vietnamese Government and UNHCR headquarters in Geneva on the issue. The negotiations follow Vietnamese government statements that it was prepared to allow people to leave after complaints in the region about the massive illegal exodus. Sources said it was likely the U.N. body would suggest that refugees were allowed to leave only after demands were made for their reception in other countries.



Stark landscape stretches beyond captured troops

By Margie Lindsay
LONDON -- Offshore operators in the North Sea have overcome massive engineering problems in tapping the area's natural resources, but one major problem still remains—transportation.

In a month an average of 7,000 men travel from Aberdeen and more than 12,000 from Sumburgh Airport in the Shetlands to work on offshore oil and gas installations. In 1977, a total of 400,000 men travelled through Sumburgh, causing not only a headache for the airport, which suffers from fog and bad weather conditions, but for the oil companies which have to pay these men while in transport.

Only now, during the massive construction stage of the oilfields, have operators really begun to feel the burden of transporting these vast numbers of workers offshore. But, as in the past, a few entrepreneurs have come forward with a plan.

Oil companies have now begun to look at alternatives to the regular Aberdeen-Sumburgh-Field

route. One way is to use larger aircraft for moving men direct from Aberdeen. British Airways, together with Boeing Vertol, signed a \$33m. contract recently to buy three 44-seater Chinook helicopters.

Under an exclusive seven-year contract, the helicopters will be used for Shell/Esso's Brent Field, starting in 1981. The Chinooks will fly direct from Aberdeen to the field, relieving some of Sumburgh's congestion, though not all the field platforms are built to withstand the weight of the Chinook.

But this only partially solves the problem. Several operators in the east of Shetland basin, among them the British National Oil Corporation, Chevron, Conoco and Union Oil, are studying various other methods of transporting men offshore. Two of these ideas have received favourable response.

Ocean Incheape has proposed using a high-speed, semi-submersible vessel as an alternative to fixed-wing flights to Sumburgh and then helicopters to the fields. The ferry service would operate

out of Peterhead, a town north of Aberdeen. The vessel's design, which still needs polishing according to Ocean Incheape, calls for a semi-sub capable of performing up to Force Nine conditions and travelling with a speed of 18-20 knots. The vessel would have a dynamic positioning system which allows the ship to keep its station in rough weather.

Men ferried in this way would travel overnight for 12 to 13 hours to the fields east of Shetland. Around 400 men could be accommodated on the vessel. Once at the field the men would walk across portable hydraulically controlled gangways—such as those used at airports—onto the platform.

Smaller crew changes would be shuttled from the vessel by two helicopters on the semi-sub. The vessel would be used about three times a week, ferrying men to all the major fields east to Shetland—Brent, Murchison, Ninian, Thistle, Dunlin, Heather, Cormorant and the Anglo-Norwegian Statfjord Field. The semi-sub would also be fitted out with individual cabins and provide catering and entertainment facilities.

It would probably take about 15 months from order to finished product and Ocean Incheape says it could be in service by summer next year. But so far oil operators have not yet given the go-ahead for the idea to progress from the design stage.

Another solution to the problem has been suggested by Seaforth Maritime. This company has proposed converting a Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) to a Very Large Aircraft Carrier (VLAC).